

From Kendall's Repository. RETIATORY TARIFFS.

A retaliatory 'Tariff' is a high, impost duty laid on the products or manufactures of a foreign country in retaliation of such duties laid by that country on our products and manufactures.

The professed object generally is, by thus injuring her market to compel that country to reduce her duties in order that her people may be able to purchase more of our products and manufactures or give better prices for them. In reference to such a 'Tariff' there are several points which it is the duty of the legislator well to consider.

First. In what manner does a retaliatory Tariff reach, so as to injure the market of a foreign nation? Obviously, by impairing the ability of our own people to purchase her products and manufactures. If by a heavy duty the prices of those articles be doubled in our market our people will have the means to purchase, as a general principle, only half as much as they did before. One half the money they paid for the necessary, comfort, or luxury imported from that country, is now taken by our own Government and put in the Treasury.

The consequence is that they get only half as much for their money as they formerly did, and one-half the fruits of their industry expended for those articles, is taken from them altogether.

The first effect, therefore, falls and falls heavily on our own people. The effect upon foreigners is secondary and consequential only. It may be serious or trifling as it is influenced by other considerations. If our country be their only market for the articles thus highly taxed, one half the demand will be cut off, and the effect will be serious upon that particular interest. If their market be as extensive as the commercial world, the loss of half in our country will have but a slight effect if any at all. And if driven measurably out of our market they have energy and ability to make or find a new one of the same extent, our retaliation will not be felt at all.

One thing is certain: The injurious effects of a retaliatory Tariff fall first and inevitably on our own people. Whether they fall heavily or lightly, or not at all, on the country intended to be injured, is a matter which can be determined only by the circumstances.

Secondly. Can we by legislation injure the market of a foreign country without ultimate injury to our own? How do our people pay for what they buy abroad? Obviously, in their own produce and manufactures. Our country produced but little gold and silver.

We purchase those articles as we do all others, by the products of our own industry, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial, aided somewhat by the fisheries and the chase.

France, England, and the principal countries with which we deal are similarly situated. Our trade with them is but a mutual exchange of produce and manufactures, into which gold and silver sometimes enter to adjust balances.

Nothing is more obvious, than that any measure which impairs the ability of France or England to buy of our people, impairs in an equal degree the market for our produce and manufactures in those countries.

The first step of a Retaliatory Tariff is, to make our people pay a double price for French and English produce and manufactures.

Of course they are able to buy but one half the usual quantity. As they can sell but half as much of our produce and manufactures in return. The result is, that Retaliatory Tariff impairs our own market as much as it does that of the country at which it is aimed. We lay this down as a certain, general result, somewhat varied one way or the other by peculiar circumstances.

Now let us strike the balance of profit and loss produced to our people by a Retaliatory Tariff. Our people buy of England we will say, a million of yards of broad cloth at \$3 per yard, costing \$3,000,000. But because she will not permit her people to buy our flour or other produce except at a high price, Congress lays a retaliatory duty on broad cloth, which makes it cost \$6 per yard. The \$3,000,000 which formerly bought a million of yards, will now buy but half a million, and the English lose their market to the extent of \$1,500,000.

In losing their market, they lose their ability to purchase of us in an equal degree, so that the market for our products is also impaired to the extent of \$1,500,000.

The people lose the whole amount of the retaliatory duty paid into the Treasury.

They lose the market to the extent of \$1,500,000.

Total loss to our own people, \$3,000,000.

The English lose their market to the extent of \$1,500,000.

Balance of loss against our own people, \$1,500,000.

In its nature, the effects of such a measure are not ascertainable with mathematical precision and we present the foregoing only to illustrate a general result. That in most cases Retaliatory Tariffs produce more injury to the country which imposes them, than to those on which they are intended to operate, we have not the least doubt.

They are suicidal in the highest degree and can only be useful as a temporary expedient, and under circumstances which bring the foreign nation peculiarly within the reach of our legislation.

Nine times out of ten, they do unqualified mischief, producing no effect but to provoke a blind retaliation on the other side.

Who profits by this system? Not the people of either of the two countries—nobody but the dependants of Governments—none but those who live by taxation upon the labor of the people.

The philosophic statesman will look upon high tariffs in foreign countries as he does upon natural obstructions to the trade of his own—to be removed if they can be without too much cost, and to be submitted to if they cannot.

He would think it no remedy for bars in the mouths of the rivers of Europe, Asia, and Africa, to throw bars into the mouths of our own; yet that mode of redress would be just as rational as a retaliatory tariff, where there is no well grounded hope of compelling foreign countries

to recede from their impositions. If by throwing bars into our rivers, we can induce them to dig out the bars in theirs, it may be expedient to inflict this certain injury on our own trade; if not, it is in the highest degree foolish and fatal.

It is passion, resentment, revenge, which induces rulers to resort to this species of retaliation, and the unhappy governed are its victims. It is indeed, a WAR ON MANKIND, next in its evils to that in which the rulers of one nation lead forth its people to plunder, maim, and kill the people of another. It is a contest in which both parties are sure to incur certain injury without any certain good to either. It rests on war principles for its justification and generally results as war does, in unqualified mischief to both nations.

Let us dismiss this spirit of revenge. Let us trade wherever and however nature or man will permit. Let us seek relief in christian forbearance and the progress of truth resting in the faith that no nation can injure the trade of another so agricultural and consequently so independent as the United States WITHOUT DOING A GREATER INJURY TO THEIR OWN.

A wide vista opens here which we may hereafter explore.

A. K.

THE POISONED CHALICE RETURNED.

"It was your bull that gored my ox. Indeed!—That alters the case."

"Robespierre—Heads off!"—The Ex-Postmaster General (Granger), who was an Abolitionist at home, and then assured Gen. Harrison that he was no Abolitionist—and who was lately attempting to head Capt. Tyler, has coolly confessed in the H. of R., in reply to Mr. Weller, that he had removed 1,700 Postmasters, and would have removed 3,000 more—making 4,700 in all—thus pleading guilty to the charge of proscription, after the Whigs had got into power by promising to proscribe proscription.

Well, that was fun while it lasted, wasn't it, whiggies? You did a brisk business, all over the country, till Gen. Harrison died, and during a few months following—but the day of retribution has come a little sooner than you expected. The whig heads now begin to fall. The following from the Boston Atlas tells how the hangman screams, when he feels the halter drawn around his own neck, or sees one of his own family dangling from the rope. You might as well keep quiet Mr. Atlas. Capt. Tyler controls the guillotine, and will use it as he pleases.

From the Atlas of the 14th inst.

John Tyler Ejecting Whigs from Office.—Tyler is fast giving evidence of his proclivity towards Loco Focoism. He has just removed a worthy whig from the office of Postmaster in Cooperstown, N. Y., and given the office to an ultra Loco Foco, who was formerly engaged in hanging Gen. Harrison in effigy. Let the Whig Party throughout our country, look at this, and see if Tyler is any longer worthy of their support. The following is from the Albany Evening Journal.

JOHN TYLER'S PROSCRIPTION OF A WHIG POSTMASTER.
Post Office, Cooperstown, N. Y.,
July 8, 1842.

FRIEND WEEB.—The base wrong has been consummated! The grossest insult to the feelings of the Whig party has been deliberately perpetrated by the traitorous imbecile of the White House. Davis, an ultra Loco Foco, has been rewarded with the office of Postmaster of this place. He takes the office to-night or to-morrow morning. His appointment came by this evening's mail.

The whigs feel this most atrocious outrage keenly. This is my last official document.

ANDREW M. BARBER.

This blow, suspended a few days by the remonstrances of John C. Clark and other staunch Whig members of Congress, has descended upon the head of Mr. Barber, the competent, faithful, obliging, respected Postmaster at Cooperstown. It furnishes conclusive evidence of the treacherous coalition which John Tyler has formed with Loco Focoism. It is the most shameful and mendacious proscription of official power that has ever disgraced the Presidential office.

Mr. Barber was appointed Post Master by Mr. Granger with the approbation of Gen. Harrison. He has faithfully discharged the duties of his office. There is no complaint or pretext of delinquency against him. And yet a man who owes his power to the Whig party, has removed a Whig Post Master, and given the office to a Loco Foco. Such treachery as this, as we have said before, has no parallel but in that of Benedict Arnold. These outrages will provoke a storm of popular indignation that will send John Tyler howling back to his miserable obscurity, loathed by those whom he betrays, and scorned by those who are the recipients of his treachery.

In relation to this extraordinary removal and appointment, the Oswego Republican has the following notices.

Appointment by the Post Master General.—Robert Davis, to be Postmaster in this village, in place of Andrew M. Barber, removed, without cause. This appointment was received just as we were ready for press. A full statement of this atrocious insult will undoubtedly be laid before the public in our next. A call for a public meeting will be seen in another column.

The following is the call referred to; the gentlemen signing it are among the most respectable citizens of this State.

POST OFFICE MEETING.

The Whigs of this and the adjoining towns are earnestly invited to meet at the Otsego Hotel, in Cooperstown, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to consult and express freely their opinion upon the extraordinary conduct of the Postmaster General, in removing Andrew M. Barber, an efficient and distinguished Whig, and appointing in his place a man notorious for hanging the late lamented Gen. Harrison in effigy.

July 8, 1842.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
JOHN RUSSELL,
WM. H. AVERILL,
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
HENRY SCOTT.

The Republican, in another paper says: "This whole district is looking with an intense

but painful solicitude, not believing that the Post Master General seriously contemplated such a change. The Department are in full possession of all the facts, and will therefore act advisedly (and we trust, cautiously) in the matter. Against the present postmaster, Mr. Barber, not the fraction of a charge exists. The community, almost to a man, have attested their entire satisfaction to the manner in which the duties of the office are discharged; and full four-fifths of that community deprecate his removal, and the appointment of the man Davis, to his place. We forbear further comment at this time."

The New York Commercial Advertiser, which is strongly inclined to be very lenient in regard to the waywardness of Captain Tyler, thus remarks upon the removal of Mr. Barber and the appointment of Davis.

"An Extraordinary Act.—We spoke the other day of an unpleasant rumor from Cooperstown, to the effect that the Whig postmaster of that town, and an excellent officer had either been removed, or was about to be, to make room for a Van Buren man, who had been engaged in hanging General Harrison in effigy. The Oswego Republican of yesterday confirms the rumor. There must be some mistake upon this subject, at Washington, and we respectfully but earnestly invite the attention of the Post Master General, specially to the case. Most assuredly the Whigs of this State will not acquiesce in measures like this. What? a good, faithful Whig to be turned out of office to make room for a Jacobin who allowed the beloved Harrison to be hung in effigy from his own premises."

Family Secrets.—At the celebration of the 4th in Philadelphia by a portion of the whig party, Mr. Profit a Tyler whig, in a response to a sentiment complimenting him, made the following important remarks:—

"Had General Harrison been spared to the country, had that great and good man lived to administer the Government, the quarrel which has now taken place between the ultra Whigs and the President would have occurred with him. He was entirely too honest for them, and his last moments of existence, and I speak it mournfully, were embittered by their savage rapacity. Mr. Profit gave an account of a scene which he witnessed between General Harrison, and three or four leading whigs on the 22d of March, 1841, and at the last interview which he, Mr. P. ever had with him. Those men were urging the indiscriminate discharge of Democratic office-holders—all the parties appeared warm and eager in the controversy, until at length Gen. H. started up, and with a warmth and energy he rarely exhibited, he extended his arms, exclaiming at the same time, 'So help me God I will resign my office before I can be guilty of such iniquity.'"

The good, old man continued to assert his determination to moderate and just course, and his persecutors left the house very much dissatisfied. After they were gone the President turned to me and remarked, 'Profit, I am glad to see you—the federal portion of the Whig party are making desperate efforts to seize the reins of Government—they are urging the most unmerciful proscription; and if they continue to do so much longer they will drive me mad.'"

This was the last interview I had with the lamented Harrison. In a very short time afterwards he had been gathered to his fathers."

OFFICE HOLDERS.

If Capt. Tyler carries out the views of the Madisonian in regard to removals, there will be some fun, "all along shore," one of these days. That he will remove every Clay man from office, at no very distant period, now seems very probable. The only restraint upon him, in this matter, is the Clay Senate. That will be out of the way in the course of a month or six weeks; and then look out for stormy weather, as the Almanac makers say.

There will be a radical change in the Senate after the 4th of March. The political law of the South and West is that the Senators must obey instructions, or resign. Under this law, the Democrats will gain two Senators in Virginia, one in Georgia, and two in North Carolina, making a difference of ten votes. This alone would change the political complexion of that body. But the Democrats will probably get two Senators in Tennessee, and possibly one in Louisiana. So look out for important changes, "all along shore," in the Custom Houses and Post Offices. All the Whigs that have succeeded Democrats in this State, and we believe, generally in New England, are red hot Clay whigs.

The Collectors in this City, Bath, and other places, and several Clay Post Masters, are already shivering in the wind. Beans no longer has influence with the President. We understand that the doings of the late whig State Convention held in this city, are known at the White House. And that they gave great dissatisfaction. Well they might.

Clay Office Holders of Maine—Look out for important changes soon. [Portland Argus.

HAY.—The handsomest hay we have ever seen was made thus: Never spread at all—raked as soon as the dew was off, after it was cut, into small windrows—permitted thus to stand till the next day, when it was not rolled, but pitched into small cocks—the third day the cocks were pitched together, laying above laying, the bottoms at the top, and thus were permitted to stand till fit for the mow, except the cocks were turned over the last day. It was as green and sweet as forbs cured in the shade for medicinal purposes. That hay makes rapidly in the cock is well known to farmers, and how far it is best to depart in haying from our old methods, every farmer must judge for himself, taking the kind of grass, weather, waste, labor, and other things into consideration. Cured in the cock, every part of the grass, whether the leaves or the thick stalks, dries alike, and is alike preserved, and the evaporation of moisture goes on even in wet weather.

Early mown grass is full of juices. The succulent stalks of clover, and coarse blades of other grasses, require time as well as sunshine, in order to be perfectly dried. Spread and exposed to a burning hot sun, the leaves and blossoms of clover soon dry, drop off, and the stem and other

coarse grasses in drying this, become dry and hard externally, and refuse, like wood painted when it is green, to part with the moisture at the heart, and if moved or stored away in this state, becomes musty. But when hayed in the cock, the leaves, blossoms, stems, and heart, all become gradually cured alike, and may all be preserved.

On chemical analysis, late mown hay may afford as much nutriment and may weigh as much, but experience has settled the fact, that cattle thrive and fatten best on hay mown when fairly in the blossom, and such hay can command the highest price in the market.—Boston Cultivator.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 26, 1842.

Oxford Democratic Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, and also the Towns and Plantations composing the Oxford Senatorial District, are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be held at the County House in Paris, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators, and other County Officers, to be supported at the ensuing election. All Towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate; over fifty and under one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and under two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and less than four hundred, four; over four hundred five Delegates.

For Order of the County Committee.
Paris, June 24, 1842.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democrats of Paris are requested to meet at the Town House, on SATURDAY, the Thirtieth day of August next, at five o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the County Convention, and to make such arrangements for the coming election as may be thought proper.
Paris, July 25, 1842.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

ELECTION—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

In seven weeks the time for holding the State Election will arrive, and we should admonish ourselves of the importance and necessity of vigorously preparing to meet it in such a manner as shall result to the honor and success of democratic principles. Never, since the formation of the State Government, was there a period when the election was of more importance, or when harmony and vigorous effort on the part of the Democracy were more demanded by the necessities of the country. The manner in which the party now in possession of the general government have conducted its affairs, betrays too plainly for dispute, a corruption equalled only by its imbecility. With a decided majority in both Houses of Congress, which has enabled them to pass every measure that the people require, they are now in the eighth month of the regular session without having effected a single important measure. They have plunged the Government into a tide of extravagance, which has led it not only to bankruptcy, but to absolute dishonor; and the people have been loaded with taxation, loans, and debt, to support the same extravagance in future. Weeks pass away at the capitol, marked only by a continued abuse of public confidence and the welfare of the country.—The public time and money is expended in struggles to "head" the President, and to cap all, we now find an infamous attempt, by some of the more ultra of the Clay whigs, to impeach him for exercising duties which his conscience directed him to perform, and the constitution required of him. The people have been so often outraged of late, that nothing seems too vile for them to attempt, yet this climax to their baseness is so daringly wicked as to give serious cause of alarm to every friend of the constitution and the country.

Shall we by our supineness and apathy put our own State under the kind supervision of this party? Shall we, by so doing, acknowledge ourselves in favor of their conduct, instead of declaring by an unanimous and overwhelming vote the utter detestation and scorn that we feel for them and their principles? Shall we permit them to assume the power, and again experience the evils of whig rule, and suffer the additional mortification that we might have saved ourselves had we been so disposed? Would not such conduct be foolish in the extreme, and contrary to every rule of sound sense and propriety? Most assuredly. The time is propitious for the Democratic cause, and apathy, division, and indecision can only bring upon it defeat and disgrace. We cannot too carefully avoid division, or a too confident reliance upon our own strength, for both may bring defeat instead of triumph. We have an insidious and cunning foe to contend with, who naturally resort to stratagem, intrigue, and misrepresentation to carry forward and perfect their organization. Let no Democrat be deceived by them into the belief that they are disgusted with the conduct of their leaders, for as sure as the day of election the "dog will return to his vomit."

We trust there will be an early attention to a full and thorough organization in every town and school district in "Old Oxford," and that the good sense of every true Democrat will lead him to see the importance of it, and to use his best and warmest efforts to effect it.

One of the wealthy owners of a Factory in Massachusetts, was recently lobbying at Washington, urging the passage of a high tariff on cotton and woolen goods, of his own manufacture, "for the protection of American labor," while at the same time he had an agent in Europe mustering a gang of foreign operatives to come over and enter his factory at "pauper wages." This illustrates the selfish hypocrisy of those who are ever scheming to enrich themselves by exclusive privileges. They profess a great regard for the interest of the American laborer, but their professions and practice do not correspond. They act upon Daniel Webster's principle, that "Government should take care of the rich, and the rich take care of the poor."

FEDERALISM AND WHIGGISM.

Not the least important among the results of the late difficulty in Rhode Island, is the evidence it has furnished of the opposition of the modern whigs to free suffrage. From the Boston Atlas down, nearly the whole whig press in New England has arrayed itself against the disfranchised people of Rhode Island.—"Free suffrage is a curse to any people," was an old Federal maxim. The Providence Journal, a whig paper repeated it some three years since, and now that a question directly involving this principle of free suffrage has been brought directly before the people, we find nearly the whole whig party arraying itself on the anti-suffrage side.

No sooner had the majority in Rhode Island determined to assert their rights, to maintain the great principle that "taxation and representation should go hand in hand," than a whig President ordered four hundred hired soldiers into the State, to put them down at the point of the bayonet.

In this extraordinary crisis, the Democratic party in Congress made repeated attempts to obtain a discussion of the rights of the people of Rhode Island. But no! The rights of 10,000 men, who should be free men, but who have now no more political privileges than so many slaves, were deemed of no importance. The whig majority voted down every proposition made in their behalf. While a whig President was threatening them with ball and cartridges, and the bayonet, a whig Congress refused to devote even one short hour to a consideration of their wrongs.

When hereafter these whig leaders profess to be the exclusive friends of the people, let that people remember the course they are pursuing now in relation to Rhode Island. Let them remember that Federalism and modern Whiggism is one and the same principle.

A writer in the Plain Dealer, published at Cleveland, Ohio, says that in 1836, he saw in Providence, Rhode Island, a procession of free suffrage men headed by forty old revolutionary soldiers, limping and hobbling along, who had never been allowed a vote since the revolution! They had "pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor in the cause of freedom," and had fought manfully the battles of their country, but they were found too poor to vote with the landed aristocracy of Rhode Island.

These are the men the whig presses call rebels—who are to be hunted down like wild beasts in the forest, and put in prison and punished like felons—and for what? For daring to lift their expiring energies for the extension of freedom to the laboring classes of Rhode Island—for attempting to throw off the Charter of King Charles the second, and giving to the people of that State a Republican form of Government. This is their crime, their only sin, and for which they are charged with treason, and incarcerated in dungeon prisons, there to linger out a wretched existence, at the will and mercy of King Charles' legal and royal subjects.

A modern whig may be known by his opinion of the Rhode Island troubles. His exultation at the triumph of the Charter party—of those who are opposed to a just and liberal extension of the right of suffrage—is a natural obolion of his aristocratic principles. It serves to show the true nature of Whiggery, which, if allowed full sway, would restrict the elective privilege in all the States, and permit the few to lord it over the many.

If the people will but observe the manner in which the whigs regard this controversy, they can have a foretaste of what will be meted out to them whenever Federalism becomes powerful enough to oppress.—Whiggery would deprive the poor man everywhere of the right to vote!

LOUISIANA. The election for Governor, Representatives to Congress, and members of the Legislature took place in this State on the 4th inst. The New Orleans Courier of the 9th, claims the election of Alexander Mouton, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by a majority of about 2000, a Democratic majority in both Houses of the Legislature, and two out of the three members of Congress. The Democratic gain as far as heard from is 453! This is the first complete triumph the Democrats have ever achieved in that State.

An election was held on the 18th inst. in the ninth Congressional District (Mass.) to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Hastings. In 22 towns the vote stands for Wilkinson, dem. 2054, Goodrich 2053, scattering 650. Six towns remain to be heard from. There is probably no choice.

The Providence Herald asks the following pertinent question.—"Why was the Declaration of Independence omitted in the ceremonies on the 4th of July, in this city. Were there sentiments contained in this instrument which do not suit the appetite of certain men about these days?"

BENJAMIN KINGSBURY, JR. Esq. has assumed the editorial chair of The American printed at Portland, His salutatory to its readers promises well for the future. The publishers are about to issue a daily.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on Wednesday night last. She brings no foreign intelligence of importance. So say our exchange papers.

Mr. John Edwards, formerly connected with the Portland Advertiser, has commenced the publication of a three-weekly Penny paper in Portland, called the Morning Bulletin. It professes to be noncommittal in politics, but the way it lets off the "paper bullets" at Cap'n Tyler, is a caution to neutrals.

In Congress, on Tuesday last, not much was done. Mr. Casey, of Illinois, offered a resolution fixing the time of adjournment of both Houses, sine die on the first day of August next. It did not prevail, yeas—81, nays 84.

There is a rumor afloat, says the Eastern Argus, that Hon. Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, is soon to go to Washington, to take charge of the Madisonian. It may be even so; but we give it no credit.

Gen. JACKSON Marshal Law, and his citizens. He has suffered federalists than and never will be. But when the whole State under the purpose of crime, and wreathe to strive for the are forcibly deprived and approves. In the first case servation of the necessary in order and enjoying the in this, as in every extension of free publicanism.

The Boston erament, and radio if Gov. King had in arms against the head court martial NECK ON THE treatment which serves, who attempt able rights, and a patriots of the "hung up by the these "law and of their upholders and State, had been in doubtless have been isment of Washi son, Franklin and the Revolution, as and torture inflicted Island. But this poor!

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